Copied from an early physiology book - by Mrs Henry Gray

Anatomy of The Human Body

Of the terms used in the Description of Bones and their Articulations.

Process signifies any protuberance or eminence arising from a bone.

If a process has a spherical form it is called a head.

If a head is flattened on the sides, it is denominated a Condyle.

A rough protuberance is called a Tuberosity.

A ridge on the surface of a bone is called a Spine.

Apophysis signifies a protuberance that has grown out of the Bone.

Epiphysis signifies a portion

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growing upon another, but distinct and seperable from it;

Symphysis does not merely imply the concretion of bones originally separate, but it is understood also to mean the connec[tion] of bones by intermediate substa[nces]

Synchrondrosis when bon[es] are connected to each other b[y] Cartilage; as the Ribs & Ste[rnum]

Synneurosis, when they ar[e] connected by Ligaments.

Syssarthrosis when they ar[e] connected Muscles

Articulations are of two kinds, viz. Synarthrosis & Diarthrosis,

Synarthrosis is an articulation which does not admit of Motion

Suture, when the indented edges of the two bones are received into each other

Gomphosis, when one bone is fixed in another, as the teeth in their sockets

Schyndylesis when the thin edge of one bone is received into a narrow furrow of another as the nasal plate of the Ethmoid in the vomer,

cavity the nasal surface & 3 foramina

Diarthrosis is an articulation which admits of motion

There are three species.

Enarthrosis when a large head is received into a deep cavity

Arthrodia when the head is connected with a superficial Cavity.

Ginglimus when the extremities of bones apply to each other so as to form a hinge.

The skeleton is divided into the Head, the Trunk, the Superior and the Inferior extremities.

The head comprehends the Skull or cranium & the Face

The Cranium is composed of 8 bones, viz: Os. Frontis, 2 Ossa parietalia 2 Ossa Temporum, os occipitis, os sphenoides and os Ethmoides.

These 8 bones are joined together by 5 Sutures, viz: Coronal, Lambdoidal, Sagital and Squamus.

The Face is the irregular pile of bones composing the front & under part of head, & is divided into the upper & lower maxillae, or jaws The upper jaws consists of thirteen bones & 16 teeth. In each upper maxillary bone the following parts are to be examined. The Nasal Process; the Orbiter plate; the Malar Process; the Alveolar Do: the Palatine Do: the Ant.r & Post.r surfaces; the Great cavity, the nasal surface & 3 foramina

The Ossa Nasi are two irregular oblong bones situated at the root of the nose — Superior Maxillary is one of the largest bones of the Face, it assists in forming the Nose, Orbit, Cheek, & palate. It has a body & 4 processes. the body presents 3 sides, an external or facial internal or Nasal & a posterior or zygomatic. The processes are the Nasal, malar, Alveolar, & palate — Lachrymal Bones — or Os Unguis — is a thin oval-shaped plate of bone situated at the anterior and inner angle of the orbit —

Malar Bones Is a quadrangular bone which forms the prominence of the Cheek — Palate Bone — are situated at the posterior part of the nares, where the form part of the Palate, the side of the Nose & the back part of the floor of the Orbit

— Inferior Turbinated Bone

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